

MAINE FARMER AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

VOL. I.

WINTHROP, MAINE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1833.

NO. 48.

AGRICULTURAL.

ADDRESS, (CONCLUDED.)

The culture of silk has engaged the attention of our enterprising neighbors in Connecticut already to a considerable extent. I anticipate that the time is not far distant, when this society, will deem it an object worthy of their zealous care to promote it. This article that the Emperor Aurelian thought too costly for him to afford his queen a garment of it, as its price was equal to its weight in gold, in our time gives brilliancy to every circle, whether of recreation or around the altars of religion.

The people of the United States have paid for silk, imported in one year a sum exceeding seven millions of dollars. The annual importation of this article amounts commonly to five or six millions of dollars, and will continue to increase as population increases unless a domestic supply reduces it. If the silk annually imported amounts to six millions of dollars, the average sum annually paid by the people of this county exceeds twenty thousand dollars; This, sum annually applied to reward female industry and agricultural industry united, as it would be happy for society that they ever should be, is an object worthy of the grave consideration of the philanthropist and the patriot.—Our soil and climate are both favorable to the cultivation of the White Mulberry tree. It loves a soil dry, and sandy or stony. It has been planted, and is flourishing in Massachusetts New Hampshire and Vermont. In three counties in Connecticut whose parallel of latitude is little more than one degree south of Plymouth county silk has been successfully cultivated for twenty years. The amount in 1810 was estimated at about thirty thousand dollars. From three to four tons are made annually in the town of Mansfield. To insure success to this productive branch of industry, I should consider myself remiss in duty not to solicit the prompt patronage of the society. And if it should be brought before our State Legislature, it would not, I hope, be less successful than the plans for reducing the representation.

Luxury has been considered as a national evil. But it is not so when it is the product of individual industry and enterprise; unless it be extorted from the individual to pamper idleness and profligacy, or ministers to the excesses of corrupt courts. When industry can command its innocent luxuries and ornaments, the brow of labor is smoothed, and domestic attachments are strengthened.—The chemists and philosophers of France labored a long time unavailingly, to introduce there the cultivation of the potatoe. They proved by their experiments that it was not only an innocent, but very nutritious article of food.—At length one day of public festivity, Louis 15th wore at court a bunch of potatoe flowers in his button hole, and the potatoe became in general a staple article of food. In all countries communities are moved and swayed by example. Let families of wealth and influence commence the cultivation of silk, and adorn themselves with the products of their own industry, and soon will this branch of industry become popular and flourishing. That, is the eloquence that will have most power in this com-

munity. Neighbor will learn from neighbor what he would never learn from addresses and books. We find so much that we hear and read useless, or inapplicable to the business of life, that we even neglect most useful theories and rules. With good point some author curiously remarks, that "Milton makes an angel warn Adam against star gazing, and that Eve cursed her race by an intemperate curiosity for unprofitable knowledge."

And when I invite families of wealth to set examples of productive industry, I invite them to be happier than in any other way they can be permitted to be. "Comfort, plenty, freedom and virtue, all spring from industry."—The power of productive industry is the source of wealth to individuals and communities. It becomes the highest in honor, it becomes the fathers and the matrons of our community, to see that the spirit of industry is wisely directed. The world has boasted too long of its fields of glory in human blood.

Let the competition, in future, be in harvests, in furnishing and wielding implements of peaceful husbandry, in gaining successful conquests of stubborn and sterile lands, causing them to pay rich tributes to the support and comfort of man.

In the opinion of one of the best of our old patriots, (Mr Madison) we shall concur, "That there cannot be a more rational principle in the code of agriculture, than that every farm, which is in good heart, should be kept so; that every one, not in good heart, should be made so, and that what is right to the farm, generally, is so as to every part of every farm."

Nor is household industry, though its pecuniary compensation be small, less important than a farm in good heart, to accomplish the purposes of the farmer's enterprise. In a liberal bestowment of rewards upon female industry, agricultural societies have wisely consulted the great objects of their institutions. All the virtues live by encouragement. That government that best protects and encourages useful industry, will prove its superiority to other governments.

The complaint we do hear reiterated from a portion of our community, that for them there is no profitable employment, no means to lighten the toil that parental tenderness cheerfully sustains for them; no power, as they could wish, to gladden the eye of *conjugal love*, that beams upon them. In the absence of the wool and flax which the manufactories have taken out of the hands of domestic diligence and enterprise, let them have the means to procure, by their own industry, articles of elegance, that now take thousands from the pockets they would gladly enrich. Let them have the trees planted they will soon save, at home thousands to enrich the patrimonial estates, where all their best affections centre.

Want of enterprise at home with fields half cultivated and unproductive, with rusty old fashioned and awkward implements, wringing from the brow the sweat, almost without hope, with no delicious, inviting fruits in the garden and orchard your young sons go reluctantly with you to the toils of the farm, and early begin to lay their plans to be away elsewhere, to pursue their callings and to form connexions. Good policy demands of the farmer his utmost exertions, his best calculations to render his lots of land to his children even ob-

jects of pride. Give them encouragement to emulate their sons to

— "Attend their rural care,
Feed fairer flocks, or richer fleeces shear."

Teach them the happy lesson, that the prosperous German settlers of Pennsylvania taught their children,

"To fear God and love work."

The county of Plymouth is worthy to be viewed by its inhabitants as a patrimonial estate, consecrated by its ancient institutions. In the history of all future time will be associated with whatever is sacred in the name of liberty, or interesting to the hopes of the world.

Though its forests have been swept away, probably not a quarter part of its soil has ever been moved by the plough. Its actual resources have slept as from the foundation of the world. The cultivated and cleared land, on an average, yields probably not more than a tenth part so much as by good cultivation it is capable of yielding. On our seaboard bounding the county to an extent of thirty miles, are offered great facilities for enriching a soil naturally good. In every part we have a ready and easy access to good markets. Capital is not wanting. We want better farming enterprise, activity, and better harmony and co-operation between the different parts of the county. Union is strength and good economy.

"The spirit of enterprise is abroad." It is manfully striving around us for preeminence in the arts of life. Shall we consent without a struggle to be left, by all, far behind? I maintain that in reality the merchant [and the] professional man as well as the mechanic and manufacturer, have a deep interest in the success of the farmer. Let there be then a communion, "a brotherhood of interest, feeling and patriotism" cherished between them. Every father or mother must naturally desire to see their sons and daughters pleasantly settled around them, with prospects of competency and happiness to reap the benefit of the invaluable institutions founded and defended by their ancestors. Let this desire be cherished until in this county the first direct command from Heaven "to be fruitful, to multiply, and replenish and subdue the earth," shall be better fulfilled. Let the arts of domestic industry be encouraged, let them be diligently inculcated and duly honored. The spirit of discontent and of a passion to rove and emigrate will dismiss its splendid dreams nor longer part,

"To tread the dreary paths without a guide,
As treacherous phantoms in the mistletoe."

Is confirmation of the policy now recommended, required? One of the most approved writers on political economy tells us, that "the depopulation of Old Spain was owing, not only to the vicious institutions of her government, but to the small amount of her internal products, in proportion to her territorial extent. He adds that "the most effectual encouragement to population is, the activity of industry, and the consequent multiplication of the national products." The reasoning that applies to a whole country will apply to a county.

To the promotion of agricultural and mechanical science, permit me to recommend that the ed-

ucation in our public schools be adapted. I think that the grammar and the eloquence of a good farm, and of a well managed household, give happiest proofs of minds of most substantial merit. That is genuine education that teaches the philosophy of being virtuous and "acting well our part." They of all classes have power to be happiest whose dependence on the favor of Providence is most direct.

The farmer's is a generous subsistence. No luxuries can be so delicious, as the fruits of his own care and healthful toil, fresh and pure from the hand divine. His farm becomes a garden, and every where he traces the steps of his God, walking with him and with many a token of love cheering his labor.

The pledge has been too recently given by our fellow citizens to be forgotten to day, that the spirit of moral pestilence, that hideous leveller of the mighty, and spoiler of youth and loveliness, has become "cursed above all cattle, and above every beast of the field."

A land thrice made free, thrice blest. Let industry with the kindred virtues cause it to blossom as the rose, and from increasing thousands of grateful hearts to send up a tribute of perpetual praise to the Lord of all lands.

*Say, vol. 2, p. 140.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1833

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROPS, of every kind, are reminded that their meeting will take place on the last Saturday in this month at **MASSONIC HALL**, in this village, at 9 o'clock A. M. The competitors will please to take notice and be present, with their documents duly prepared.

CLOVER FOR MANURE.—The plan of enriching land by turning under a sod or lay of clover is, perhaps one of the greatest discoveries that has ever been made in the art of ameliorating soils. Lorain states that he purchased an exhausted farm in Pennsylvania, and by pursuing this mode of renovating, he so improved it that in a very few years he more than quadrupled his crops. A writer in the Hagerston Torch, an extract of which is published in this day's paper, states that he so enriched his land in this manner, that it was too fertile for wheat, and he was under the necessity of reducing it by a crop of Indian corn. The practice of many others confirms the fact that clover may be so managed as not only to yield a fair profit as a fodder, but by ploughing the sod after the second crop is taken off it yields another profit in the shape of manure, and is an excellent one too for many of our most valuable crops.

It is best to plough after the second crop is taken off for the following reasons:—

Clover, though considered a perennial, partakes much of the nature of a biennial plant, and does not flower much during the first year. The second year it arrives to maturity, flowers

profusely, and, if not cut, ripens its seeds. Its strength for bearing another crop of seed is much exhausted—the most of it, except some young straggling roots or offsets, dies. The time therefore to plough it under, is as soon as it has been cropped for the second year; for then the roots are as loose as they probably will ever be, and will afford the greatest quantity of nutritive matter.

By adopting rotation of crops in such a manner as to bring clover into the succession, and by so dividing your farm that those parts which are most needy shall receive the necessary attention, it may in a few years become renovated, if now exhausted; or if in good condition, may be kept so very easily, and the same time, while undergoing the process, be yielding a profit.

For the Maine Farmer.

PROCESS USED BY C. VAUGHAN ESQ. IN THE MAKING OF CHEESE.

1st. If possible, to make a cheese at each milking.

2d. To heat a small quantity of the milk so as to bring the milk taken from the cows to the heat of 96° which is the temperature of the milk as it comes from the cow.

3d. To use liquid rennet, and to make the cheese of equal quality. The rennet should be prepared the first of the season and kept in small bottles; and, it being of equal strength, it ought to be used by measure, according to the gallons of milk to be turned.

4th. When turned to curd, a wooden knife should be passed across the curd in the tub, and when the whey is properly separated it should be placed in a basket in which a strainer is first placed.

5th. When strained, it should be broken up into small particles, but not hard squeezed, and then salted, and put into the cheese hoop.

6th. It is then to be put into the press, and the pressure to be gentle at first, and gradually increased, and turned twice each day; the last pressure may be considerable. In this manner the rich part of the cheese is kept in at first, and at the last, the moisture is pressed out, which in the common mode is dried out, by time.

7th. The cheeses after they are taken out, should be put where there is air, and where the flies cannot get to them, and turned and rubbed over twice a day. The outside ought to be rubbed with butter—some use fat pork.—The cheeses treated in this manner have been better fit for use in three months, than common cheeses in nine months.

The press best fitted is a lever or beam press made out of timber 7 or 8 inches square and 10 feet long. The end secured by a strong pin between two upright pieces, and when parallel with the bench it is over, it should be as far apart as to admit the largest cheeses that may be made, with the follower to go under at the heel. The cheese when first put under, should be put as far from the heel as possible and light weighted—every time it is turned

it should be put further under, and the fourth time, which is the end of the second day, it should be as near to the heel as possible.

When two cheeses were made in a day, they were put in one press. There is a simple and new kind of press which is said to have the quality of pressing as much or as little as is wanted.

There are several English receipts for preparing rennet. The rennet one season was prepared by soaking the bags in brine, and all the liquor was then mixed and put into small bottles, well corked and kept for use.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES; As the management of stock, and especially their diseases, is of some importance among farmers, I am desirous to communicate my experience and mode of management with a steer which I raised, and which is now the high ox in a yoke belonging to Mr. Walter Haines of this town, and one of the pair that received the first premium at a late cattle show and Fair in this county. I castrated the calf at four or five weeks old, in the usual manner;—the next year an excrescence grew within the scrotum, and enlarged so fast that I was alarmed for the safety of the yearling. I confined him and took it out.—The ox is now 4 years old, nothing of the kind has ever appeared in him. It was a thin bladder, nearly transparent, filled with a watery substance as large as a goose egg. The liquid was of aropy substance, and nearly as clear as pure water. One man, from my example, as he informed me, has since pursued the same process in a like case, with the same success; and he wished me to communicate through your useful paper the mode which was so effectual a cure in both cases.

Winthrop, Dec. 3, 1833.

A. B.

From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.

Mr. Goodsell:—In giving the result of my experience in the culture of Silk, I do not even hope to enlighten the public upon this subject, in which as a nation we are so much interested, and upon which so much has late been published, yet hoping my success, may encourage others to make the trial, I am induced to comply with your request, and give you the particulars of my experiment, which if you should think worthy of a place in your paper, you are at liberty to publish.

In the spring of 1832, we (I say we because Mr. Marcus Adams, a practical agriculturist, is associated with me in the silk experiments) purchased 700 white Mulberry trees of four years growth, and also one pound of Mulberry seed, this turned almost an entire failure, owing I presume to the quality of the seed, as it only produced about fourteen hundred trees from the pound of seed, which should have produced one hundred and sixty thousand.

The trees we purchased was taken up late in the fall, too late for setting, and were placed in trenches, and the roots covered, where they remained until spring. They were then planted out in Orchard form, and so tenacious are they of life, that I think, we have not lost in transplanting even in this way, half a dozen of trees.—

Having become somewhat discouraged by the failure of our Mulberry seed the last year, in May last we procured a few eggs thinking it best, fully to test and satisfy ourselves as to the practicability of raising the worms, and reeling the silk before we went to further expense. In due time the young worms were produced, but so insignificant was their appearance that we were more than ever discouraged, and so far was our confidence of success destroyed, that the worms were much neglected, and allowed to go even whole days without feeding but notwithstanding this neglect they struggled on, and ultimately produced about two hundred cocoons. This gave us a little courage, yet to reel them seemed impossible, and with but little hope of success, we made the attempt and to our astonishment succeeded with little difficulty. Finding it a simple operation even more so than making threads from flax, we finished reeling all our cocoons but such as we designed for producing eggs for the ensuing season. After the moths had laid their eggs, from our inexperience, we allowed them to remain in a room of the common temperature, and about the last of July found a second crop of worms forcing themselves upon us. They were separated from the unhatched eggs, which were then put into a cool cellar, and the young worms placed upon shelves for feeding. They were well attended and in September produced about fourteen hundred cocoons, of superior quality. The specimen of silk left at your office was from this second crop. This crop was fed upon the leaves of the young trees sown in 1832, as above referred to. Thus it appears that a tree one year old from seed will produce leaves sufficient for feeding one worm. This is a very important fact and clearly proves that the manufacture of silk may be commenced in this section of country much sooner than has been anticipated, and it is not certain but this manner of feeding worms from young trees may be found more economical than from trees planted in orchard form. When it is intended to feed from young seedling trees, it may be necessary to retard the hatching of the eggs a little, after the usual time, in order to allow the leaves to get a little start, which may be done by keeping them in a cool place. The worms which were fed from our young trees, were very healthy, and with the exception of a few produced fine cocoons.

That Western New York is capable of producing silk of a superior quality there is no doubt, neither does there appear to be any obstacle to prevent its being performed, in such a manner, as to warrant success even by those who have not had the benefit of experience, as is demonstrated by the specimen left with you, which was

wrought upon the common wheel and reel by a person who had never before even seen a cocoon.

That the silk worm is more hardy and subject to fewer diseases, and mishaps, than is generally supposed, the following experiment, clearly proves. I placed a few before feeding them all, upon a Mulberry tree in the garden, and left them to take care of themselves, where they withstood several rains and very cold nights, and had attained to half their usual size, when they were swept off by a severe storm of wind, and rain which destroyed them.

So well are we satisfied with the result of our experiment, and that it is unnecessary to go through with all the routine of first sowing the seed in beds, and then transplanting the trees from the seed bed to the nursery, and from there to the Orchard, then to wait for them to become firmly rooted, and to expand their tops, before worms can be fed from them, that we design next spring, to sow another pound of seed, from which we hope to raise from eighty to one hundred thousand trees, from which to feed from until our Orchard shall arrive at maturity, and ultimately, to transplant the young tree into hedges, which for large establishments, are no doubt preferable to standard trees, as it facilitates the gathering of leaves, and renders the whole less expensive. We are fully confident that every young seedling tree one year old is capable of furnishing food for one worm or producing one cocoon, if so the greatest obstacle to the immediate introduction of this branch of domestic manufacture, is removed, and instead of waiting many years and incurring heavy expenses in the cultivation of trees before the manufacture of silk can be commenced or any returns had from the investment, it requires no more time than is necessary to clear off a piece of land, and obtain a crop of wheat and we are satisfied that the same labor bestowed will yield a richer harvest.

I am sir, yours, &c.

EDWIN STANLY.

Adams' Basin, Nov. 12, 1833.

TURNIP CULTURE.

I am so fully persuaded, from the practice of many years, of the great advantage of the turnip culture to our husbandry, especially the sheep farmer,—and am so anxious to commend it to particular notice,—on the sensitive ground of profit,—that I venture to give a statement of the expense of culture, of the product, and of the estimated profit, of a patch of ruta baga, the crop of which I have just secured for the winter. I do not vaunt of the product. The crop was but an ordinary one. The result will serve to show, that if the culture is profitable upon pine barrens, it may be rendered more so upon the rich lands of the west.

In the last days of June, I gave a good dressing of manure to a sandy ridge, the poorest portion of my farm, from which I had just cut a crop of hay,—ploughed and harrowed the ground, and

about the 2d July, put in the seed of ruta baga with a drill barrow. The culture consisted in passing the cultivator through the crop, and in thinning the plants at the first dressing. The crop has been gathered, and the produce found not to vary ten bushels from six hundred. I have to-day ascertained that the ground measures 138 rods, or about seven eighths of an acre. The roots were generally tailed, as well as topped,* which somewhat reduced the measure; but required very little additional labor and rendered them more comely and more valuable—for I consider the tap roots rather prejudicial than otherwise to cattle. The following is a liberal estimate of the expenses of the crop:

One ploughing, 1 day	\$2.00
Harrowing, 4 day	50
Man 4 day drilling in seed	18
Dressing twice with cultivator, half day each time	1.50
Man 5 days twice cleaning and thinning crop	3.75
Do. 5 days in harvesting and securing crop	3.75

Total expense of labor \$11.68
or something less than two cents the bushel.

But if we add,
20 Loads manure, at 75 cents the load, 15.00

the total cost will amount to \$26.68
or about four cents the bushel. The value of these roots depends upon circumstances. I have sold them in New York at 62½ cents. The ordinary price in Albany is 31 cents, and to market men 25 cents. I consider them worth 18 cents for feeding to stock. At this last price the account would stand thus:

600 bushels ruta baga, at 18 cents amount to	\$112.50
And if we deduct expenses of labor and manure	26.68

we have a net profit of \$85.82
from one acre of land, in a season, two or three tons of tops, which are excellent for cattle, and one half of the benefit of the manure to the succeeding crops, none of which are taken into the estimate.

I venture to add some hints, which may be of service to the novice in the culture of the ruta baga.

1. Do not sow after about the first of July—(June in Maine) as the crop will not come to full growth.
2. Do not sow upon stiff clayey or wet ground—as such soils are not adapted to turneps.
3. Do not sow the Swede upon poor land without a good dressing of manure—because this kind is a strong feeder.
4. Do not leave the plants to stand at a less distance than 8 to 12 inches—otherwise the roots will be of a diminutive size.
5. Do not bury the roots for the winter without giving ventilation in the crown of the pit—otherwise the air in the pit will become warm and vitiated, and rot them.

J. BUEL.

Albany, Nov. 15, 1833.

*An English laborer, who assisted in the harvesting, performed this operation with wonderful expedition and neatness. I think he would pull, tail and top half an acre of heavy crop in a day with ease. He seizes the top and draws the turnep with his left hand and while he is raising it perpendicularly from the ground, with a small bill-hook in his right hand, strikes off the tap root and the top with two rapid strokes, and he has hold of another top almost as soon as the root of the first reached the ground.

An old German in Pennsylvania, in describing the celestial phenomenon, last month, said that so great was the shower of stars, that he found them knee deep in his front yard the next morning.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES,—I am now able to state facts in relation to my Pea and Oat crop. I ploughed seven inches deep, four and a half acres of mowing land which had been in clover, and mowed about four or five years, until the clover was wholly dead, and the land was in spear grass. A part of the land, say a fourth, had never before been ploughed. I put in, before ploughing, one bushel of Plaster to the acre, without any other manure, and about a bushel after sowing; and sowed peas and oats, two and a half bushels to the acre—mowed them at a suitable time, and have thrashed them, (such part as I have not given to hogs, horses, &c. unthrashed, which was very considerable.)—They are so thrashed that many of the oats were left in the straw. We have thrashed more than one hundred and fifty bushels—the crop may be fairly estimated at 160 bushels on four acres and a half of land, which is but little short of thirty-six bushels to the acre. I seeded to clover, all that part which had been before ploughed. This was small when the crop was taken off, but has become larger since; and I expect the land is well seeded, and shall probably have a good crop of clover the next and following seasons. I intend taking off but two crops of clover before ploughing again, at which time I expect the land will be in the best order for a crop of wheat.

EXPENSE, &c. OF THE CROP.

Ploughing, at three doll's. per acre,	\$3 00
Seed,	2 00
Sowing, &c.,	1 00
Mowing and getting in per acre,	2 00
Thrashing,	2 00

\$9 00

WORTH OF CROP.

Two tons of straw at \$4 per ton,	\$8 00
35 bushels peas & oats at 4s. per bush.	23 33

\$31 33

Deduct expenses - - - 9 00

Clear profit per acre, - \$22 33

Nothing is charged for Plaster or grass-seed, as the profits are expected from the clover crop. Will farmers let land lay to spear-grass?

ELIJAH WOOD.

December 2, 1833.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES:—The soil in Western New-York, which is the best lands for wheat and other crops, as described by Mr. Goodsell in his *Genesee Farmer*, at your request, and copied into your paper of 2d November last, is not unlike the soil in many parts of our own State, according to my observation (which is limited.) I would mention a number of tracts that I have observed containing lime, which appears to be, in an agricultural view, nearly of the same kind. In Winthrop, from the village, in different widths on the south pond, to the meadows in Monmouth. In Belgrade, from Burbank's, northerly on Snow's pond. In Farmington, in the neighborhood of Rufus Allen. In St. Albans, nigh what has been called Stafford's mills. In Fairfield, Mount Vernon, and no doubt in many other places unobserved by me. In many

of the tracts I have mentioned, I know the crops were light when first cleared, are more abundant after planting and tilling, and mixing the sand, clay and lime. I heard a man state, a few days since, that his land produced more than double, with the same manure & culture, than it did twenty years ago. The soil is essentially the same as described in the communication alluded to, i. e. sand, clay, and decomposing lime rock. I am of the opinion that the soil that abounds with copperas rock, in this country, may be made by quicklime the very richest land we have.

On one side of the south pond in Winthrop, there is decomposed copperas rock, and on the other, lime—it seems they need only to be mixed. May we not expect to find many and large tracts of land equally as good, even for the wheat culture, as the far-famed Genesee lands. I suggest the above to provoke more able pens to take up the subject, for I feel that I need more language and knowledge of the subject I am writing on.

A. B.

November 29, 1833.

CULTURE OF STRAWBERRIES.

A correspondent in the vicinity of Philadelphia says, "We planted strawberries enough to cover between one and two square rods of ground, and had not one handful of fruit from the whole. I intend to dig them up and try others; and then, if not more successful, I will leave the raising of strawberries to other people."

This we confess is a discouraging result; but we can assure our esteemed friend that the difficulty is not insurmountable; and that with a little perseverance, he may yet feed on strawberries as we do, for six weeks or longer every season. To do this however, he ought to have several kinds ripening in succession. We would advise him to apply at Col. Carr's, or Landreth's, where he would receive correct information in regard to their best kinds, and who would supply him with the plants at moderate prices.

Lest he should find it more convenient however, to apply elsewhere, we will mention a few kinds which are esteemed among the best; Keen's Seedling, Prolific Hautbois, Grove End Scarlet, Austrian Scarlet, Large Early Scarlet, Elton Seedling, Red and White bush Alpine, English red wood, and the Methven.

An opinion has been very prevalent that some varieties of the strawberry consist of separate male and female plants; and that either will be unproductive without the other. It is an unfounded notion. The strawberry is never properly *diacious*; but like animals, it is liable to constitutional diseases, and which may possibly render it in effect only a staminate or a pistillate plant,—consequently unproductive. From *Lindley's Guide to the Orchard and Fruit Garden* we copy the following remarks on this subject, which ought to be extensively known:

"In cultivating the *Hautbois* strawberry, plants from bad collections produce a number of what some gardeners call male or sterile plants; and many are of opinion, that because they are *males* it is necessary they should be preserved in their beds in order to fertilize the others; and some have gone so far as to plant them with a rather numerous regularity for this purpose. The consequence has been, that their beds have proved more fertile in leaves than in fruit, and the stock has at length been condemned as bad; whereas its sterility has proceeded from those favorite males, the stools of which having no crop of fruit to support always produce a superabundance of runners, which being also much stronger than the

fertile ones, have consequently overrun and overpowered them, and literally annihilated the only ones capable of producing fruit.

"Having had a parcel of *Hautbois* plants given to me some years since, I planted them out, and suspecting there were many sterile plants among them, I did not suffer a runner to remain the first year. The second year, five plants out of six proved to be so, which I immediately destroyed; and as soon as the runners of the fertile ones became rooted, I planted out the bed afresh; these produced me one of the most fertile crops I ever saw, and the runners from them produced the successive crops the same."

Perhaps these remarks may assist our correspondent in finding out the cause of his disappointment.

Strawberries are the most productive in a good soil. *Lindley*, in the excellent work just referred to, says, "It should be trenched two spades deep (twenty inches) with a quantity of half rotten dung mixed with the first spit." To make the most of the ground this would doubtless be best; but we grow them in great abundance on a soil not of half that depth. Having land in plenty, we have not been so ambitious to produce the greatest crop from a given extent as to produce the greatest crop with the least expense.—*Gen. Farmer*.

From the Hagerstown Torch Light.

WHEAT. The wheat crop is one of the most important of all crops to the Farmer. A man who has one hundred acres of cleared land, of common quality, ought to raise on an average *one thousand bushels of merchantable wheat*, and also rye, corn, oats, and potatoes, sufficient to defray the expenses of carrying on the farm. The wheat crop should always be clear gain.

Don't startle at this, farmer. A farmer who has a farm with one hundred acres of cleared land, can yearly put forty acres of it in wheat; and if the land be in order as it should be, and as every farmer may have it, every acre of the forty will give 25 bushels. I shall now show how land must be farmed, in order to produce in this way. Never break your land before harvest and stir it after, as is customary with many farmers. Much ploughing impoverishes land, and is productive of no good effects. Your wheat ground must be heavily set in clover, and broken up after harvest with three horses, when the seed is ripe, it will never miss coming up in the spring which is frequently the case when sown in the spring with seed.—You also save between forty and fifty dollars worth of seed annually which it would take to sow your ground. When the clover is ploughed down after harvest, before you seed the field, you must harrow it lightly the way you have ploughed it, in order to level the ground, and prevent the seed from rolling between the furrows and coming up in rows. Never plough your seed in with shovels nor harrow it in across the ploughing, when you have turned down clover after harvest, lest you raise the clover, but always harrow it in by twice harrowing with light harrows the way you have broken up your ground. Many farmers have ploughed down clover once, and finding that their crop was not bettered by it, but injured as they believed, have never attempted it again.—This is almost invariably the case the first time clover is ploughed down after harvest, especially if the fall be dry, and the winter frigid and close. In turning clover down you must necessarily plough the ground deep, the first time you do it you turn up the clay, which being unmixed with manure of any sort on the top, is in a bad state to sow wheat on. The wheat after some time will sprout and come up, but will look yellow and very spindling. Its roots after some time, will get down among the unrotted clover, and there will choke, and for want of moisture a great deal of the

wheat will dwindle away and die. The unrotted clover too below, will keep the ground loose & spungy, so that the frost will injure the wheat not a little. But when the clover is ploughed down a second time, the bad effects to the wheat crop arising from unrotted clover are not experienced. You then turn up the clover from below which was ploughed down before, and which is a manure on the top. The seed sown on it now springs up directly, and before the winter sets in has taken deep root. The clover now turned down rots very soon, in consequence of the rotten clover turned up, which as a manure always keeps the ground moist, however dry the fall. You may now go on farming in this way—every time you turn up a coat of clover, turn down one, and your wheat crop will never fail, until your land becomes so rich that you will have to reduce it with corn.

MECHANICS.

[From the *American Journal of Science and Arts.*]

MEMOIR OF THE LIFE OF ELI WHITNEY.

(CONTINUED.)

At this time (1796) Miller and Whitney had thirty gins at eight different places in the State of Georgia, some of which were carried by horses or oxen, and some by water. A number of these were standing still for want of the means of supplying them. The company had also invested about \$10,000 in real estate, which was suited only to the purposes of ginning cotton. All things now conspired to threaten them with deep insolvency.

We have before us a letter written by Mr. Whitney, dated Oct. 7th, 1797, from which it will be seen what was his state of his affairs, and of his feelings, at this period: "The extreme embarrassment (says he) which have been for a long time accumulating upon me, are now become so great that it will be impossible for me to struggle against them many days longer. It has required my utmost exertions to exist, without making the least progress in our business. I have labored hard against the strong current of disappointment, which has been threatening to carry us down the cataract, but I have labored with a shattered oar, and struggled in vain, unless some speedy relief is obtained."

However, brighter prospects seemed now to be opening upon them, from the more favorable reports that were made respecting the quality of their cotton. Respectable manufacturers, both at home and abroad, gave favorable certificates; and retailing merchants sought for the cotton cleaned by Whitney's gin, because it was greatly preferred by their customers to any other in the market. This favorable turn in public opinion would have restored prosperity to the company, had not the encroachments on their patent right become so extensive as almost to annihilate its value.

In April, 1799, Mr. Miller writes as follows: "The prospect of making any thing by ginning in this State is at an end. Surreptitious gins are erected in every part of the country; & the jurymen at Augusta have come to an understanding among themselves, that they will never give a cause in our favor, let the merits of the case be as they may."

Many of the planters of South Carolina having expressed an opinion, that, if an application

were made to their legislature by the citizens to purchase the right of the patentees for that State, there was no doubt that it would be done to the satisfaction of all parties. Accordingly Mr. Whitney repaired to Columbia, taking the city of Washington in his way, where he was furnished with very obliging letters from President Jefferson & Mr. Madison, then Secretary of State: testimonials which, no doubt, were of great service to him in his subsequent negotiations. Soon after the opening of the session of the legislature in the month of December, 1801, the business was regularly brought before the legislature, and a joint committee of both Houses appointed to treat with the patentees.

We subjoin an extract of a letter addressed at this time by Mr Whitney to his friend Stebbins, both as a statement of the particulars relating to the contract, and as evincive of the feelings of the writer:

COLUMBIA, S. C. DEC. 20, 1801.

"DEAR STEBBINS,—I have been at this place a little more than two weeks, attending the legislature. They closed their session at ten o'clock last evening. A few hours previous to their adjournment, they voted to purchase, for the State of South Carolina, my patent right to the machine for cleaning cotton at fifty thousand dollars, of which sum twenty thousand is to be paid in hand, and the remainder in three annual payments of ten thousand dollars each. This is selling the right at a great sacrifice. If a regular course of law had been pursued, from two to three hundred thousand dollars would undoubtedly have been recovered. The use of the machine here is amazingly extensive, and the value of it beyond all calculation. It may, without exaggeration, be said to have raised the value of seven-eighths of all the three southern States from fifty to one hundred per cent. We get but a song for it in comparison with the worth of the thing; but it is securing something. It will enable Miller and Whitney to pay all their debts, and divide something between them. It establishes a precedent, which will be valuable as it respects our collection in other States, and I think there is now a fair prospect that I shall in the event realize property enough to render me comfortable, and in some measure independent."

In December, 1802, Mr. Whitney negotiated a sale of his patent right with the State of North Carolina. The Legislature laid a tax of two shillings and sixpence upon every saw* employed in ginning cotton, to be continued for five years, which sum was to be collected by the sheriffs in the same manner as the public tax; and after deducting the expenses of collection the avails were faithfully paid over to the patentee. At that time the culture of cotton had made comparatively little progress in the State of North Carolina, but in proportion to the amount of interest concerned, this compensation was regarded by Mr. Whitney as more liberal than that received from any other source.

While these encouraging prospects were rising in North Carolina, Mr. Goodrich, an agent of the company, was entering into a similar negotiation with the State of Tennessee. The importance of the machine began to be universally acknowledged in that State, and various

public meetings of the citizens were held, in which were adopted resolutions strongly in favor of a public contract with Miller and Whitney. Accordingly the legislature of Tennessee, at their session in 1804, passed an act laying a tax of thirty-seven and a half cents per annum on every saw for the period of four years.

But while a fairer day seemed dawning upon the company in this quarter, an unexpected and threatening cloud was rising in another. It was during Mr Whitney's negotiation with the legislature of North Carolina that he received intelligence that the legislature of South Carolina had annulled the contract made with Miller and Whitney the preceeding year, had suspended payment of the balance (thirty thousand dollars) due them and instituted a suit for the recovery of what had already been paid to them.

The ostensible causes of this extraordinary measure, adopted by the legislature of South Carolina, were a distrust of the validity of the patent right, and failure on the part of the patentees to perform certain conditions agreed on in the contract. Great exertions had constantly been made in Georgia to impress the public with the notion that Mr. Whitney was not the original inventor of the cotton gin, somebody in Switzerland having conceived the idea of it before him; and especially that he was not entitled to the credit of the invention in its improved form, in which saws were used instead of wire teeth, inasmuch as his particular form of the machine was introduced by one Hodgkin Holmes. It was on these grounds that the Governor of Georgia, in his message to the legislature of that State in 1803, urged the inexpediency of granting any thing to Miller and Whitney.

Popular feeling, stimulated by the most sordid motives, was now awakened throughout all the cotton growing States. Tennessee followed the example of South Carolina in suspending the payment of the tax laid upon cotton gins and a similar attempt was made at a subsequent session of the legislature of North Carolina, but it wholly failed, and the report of a committee offering a resolution, that "the contract ought to be fulfilled with punctuality and good faith," was adopted by both branches of the legislature.

There were also high minded men in South Carolina, who were indignant at the dishonorable measures adopted by their legislature of 1803, and their sentiments had impressed the community so favorably with regard to Mr. Whitney, that at the session of 1804 the legislature not only rescinded what the previous legislature had done, but signified their respect for Mr. Whitney by marked commendations.

At this time a new and unexpected responsibility devolved on Mr. Whitney, in consequence of the death of his partner, Mr. Miller, who died on the 7th December, 1803.

Mr. Whitney was now left alone to contend singly against those difficulties which had for a series of years almost broken down the spirits of both the partners. But the favorable issue of the affairs of Mr. Whitney in South Carolina during the subsequent year, and the generous receipts that he obtained from the avails of his contracts with North Carolina, relieved him

from the embarrassments under which he had so long groaned, and made him in some degree independent. Still, no small portion of the funds thus collected in North and South Carolina, was expended in carrying on the fruitless, endless law suits in Georgia.

In the United States Court, held in Georgia in December, 1807, Mr. Whitney obtained a most important judgment, in a suit brought against a trespasser of the name of Fort. It was on this trial that Judge Johnson gave the decision in his favor, to which we have before alluded.

This favorable decision, however, did not put a final stop to aggression. At the next session of the United States Court, two other actions were brought, and verdicts for damages gained, of two thousand dollars in one case, and one thousand and five hundred dollars in the other.

The influence of these decisions, however, availed Mr. Whitney very little, for now the term of his patent right was nearly expired. More than sixty suits had been instituted in Georgia before a single decision on the merits of his claims was obtained, and at the period of this decision, thirteen years of his patent had expired.

In 1798, Mr. Whitney became deeply impressed with the uncertainty of all his hopes founded upon the cotton gin, notwithstanding their high promise, and he began to think seriously of devoting himself to some business in which superior ingenuity, seconded by uncommon industry, qualifications which he must have been conscious of possessing in no ordinary degree, would conduct him by a slow but sure route to a competent fortune; and we have always considered it indicative of a solid judgment, and a well balanced mind, that he did not, as is frequently the case with men of inventive genius, become so poisoned with the hope of vast and sudden wealth as to be disqualified for making a reasonable provision for life, by the sober earnings of frugal industry.

The enterprize which he selected in accordance with these views was the manufacture of arms for the United States. He accordingly addressed a letter to the Hon. Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury, and through his influence obtained a contract for ten thousand stand of arms, amounting (as the price of each musket was to be thirteen dollars and forty cent) to one hundred and thirty four thousand dollars—an undertaking of great responsibility, considering the limited pecuniary sources of the undertaker. This contract was concluded on the 14th of January, 1798, and four thousand were to be delivered on or before the last day of September of the ensuing year, and the remaining six thousand within one year from that time, so that the whole contract was to be fulfilled within a little more than the period of two years; and for the due fulfillment of it, Mr. Whitney entered into bonds to the amount of thirty thousand dollars. He must have engaged in this undertaking resolved "to attempt great things," without stopping to weigh all the chances against him, for as yet the works were all to be erected, the machinery to be made, and much of it to be invented; the raw materials were to be collected from different quar-

ters, and the workmen themselves, almost without exception, were to learn the trade. Nor was it a business with which Mr Whitney himself was particularly conversant. Mechanical invention, a sound judgment, and persevering industry, were all that he possessed, at first, for the accomplishment of an enterprize which was at that time, probably greater than any man had ever undertaken in the State of Connecticut.

*Some of the gins had forty saws.
[Concluded in our next]

SUMMARY.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The two Houses of Congress met on Monday the 2d inst. Andrew Stevenson was chosen Speaker, and W. S. Franklin of Pennsylvania, Clerk.

On Tuesday the Message was received from the President. The following are the heads of the subjects and a few of the ideas considered in the document.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. This question is still undecided, but a negotiation upon the subject has been renewed with England since the close of the last Congress.

The negotiation with the British Government respecting erecting Light Houses on the Bahama islands have been closed.

The instalment due from the French Government have not yet been paid. The list of vessels taken and destroyed by that Government and which was to have been presented to our Charge d' Affaires, has not yet been produced, a Minister Plenipotentiary was therefore sent last August to attend to the business pending between the two nations.

Spain has agreed to provide indemnification for spoiliations heretofore committed upon our property.

Only one instalment has been paid by the Portuguese Government for spoiliations upon American property—owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of that government.

The last instalment due from Denmark has been paid.

The best understanding prevails between the U. States and the European powers, and also with the Sublime Porte—and also with the several governments in S. America.

The conditions of the finance of the U. S. are prosperous. The expenditures of the government including \$2,575,240, and 99 cents of the public debt amount to twenty five millions, and a balance will remain in the treasury.

It is presumed that the public debt will be paid during the ensuing year.

The President does not recommend any alteration in the tariff laws.

The government deposits have been remov-

ed from the U. S. Bank to certain State Banks.

The Army maintains the character it has hitherto sustained for efficiency and military knowledge.

Our relations with the various tribes of Indians have been undisturbed.

The Navy also sustains its good character. A new organization of the Navy board is recommended.

Owing to the enlargement of mail routes, &c. there will be a deficiency in the revenue of the Post Office Department.

Attention to the dreadful accidents occasioned by Steam Engines is solicited—an enquiry suggested in regard to the prevention of such horrible accidents in future.

The President also recommends an amendment to the Constitution in regard to the mode of choosing President and Vice President, and the time of their remaining in office changed.

CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS OF THURSDAY.

IN THE SENATE, a message was received from the President of the United States, returning with his objections, the bill which originated in the Senate at its last session, "appropriating for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and for other purposes."

The message being read,

Mr Clay rose and animadverted with severity upon the course pursued by the President, in relation to the bill in question, and concluded by moving to lay the Message on the table.

Mr Kane inquired whether the gentleman intended by his motion to preclude any further action on the subject?

Mr Clay replied that he supposed the bill must be considered as defunct, and no further action could be had upon it.

Mr Benton desired to make a few remarks before the subject should be finally disposed of, and if the motion to lay it on the table prevailed, he would move to resume the consideration of the subject, in order to attain his object.

The motion to lay the Message on the table was then agreed to.

Mr Benton moved to take up the Message and make it the order of the day for tomorrow.

Mr Poindexter objected to the motion, on the ground that no further action whatever could be constitutionally had on the subject. The Message like some others from the same quarter was a departure from the usual practice of the Government, under similar circumstances and was addressed to the public ear through this body, &c. &c.

Mr Benton then rose and replied to the remarks made by Mr Clay, and in vindication of the course pursued by the Chief Magistrate.

Mr Clay rejoined.

Mr Benton then withdrew the motion to resume the consideration of the Message.

On motion of Mr Moor, 5000 extra copies of the Message were ordered to be printed.

Mr Clay gave notice, that he would, on Tuesday next, ask leave to introduce a Bill "to appropriate for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the Public lands."

Mr Calhoun gave notice, that he would on Monday next, move for leave to introduce a bill to repeal the act of last session entitled "an act to amend the several acts providing for the collection of duties on imports."

Mr Benton submitted the following resolution. *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate: 1st. A statement of the amount of the public moneys in the Bank of the United States at the end of each month for each year from the establishment of the Bank to the present time. 2d. The average amount of the same, for each year. 3d. The average of the same for the whole time.

The case of Messrs Robbins and Potter was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs Poin-dexter, Rives of Va., Wright of N. Y., Sprague of Maine and Frelinghuysen of N. Jersey.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the debate was renewed upon the case of Letcher and Moor, the whole subject of which was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Both Houses adjourned to Monday.

From Smyrna.—By the brig Mermaid, Captain Welch, we have received the Journal de Smyrne of the 29th Sept.

A portion of Albania has been agitated by internal discord. A levy of 8000 men had been ordered to be made in that country by the Porte. The inhabitants resolved to oppose to this measure a forcible resistance; an engagement took place in consequence at Argyro Castro, between the insurgents and the Government troops, in which 2000 of the former were cut to pieces or made prisoners. The insurgents then dispersed.

Accounts from Candia represent that, unless some powerful intervention shall take place, the island must become the theatre of civil war. The Greek population are determined not to submit to the rule of Mehemet Ali, and a deputation has been sent to the English and French admirals, desiring their intercession to obtain permission for them, from the Government of Egypt, to sell their property, and leave the Island.

Mehemet Ali had returned to Alexandria, very much disgusted with his reception in Crete. It is said he intends making a tour into Upper Egypt, either to examine personally the situation of his dominions, which are threatened with famine in consequence of the failure of the overflow of the Nile, or in order to hasten the preparations for an expedition against the rebels of Gedda, who have taken several vessels in the Red Sea and continue to interrupt the communication with Mecha. The Viceroy has resolved to lessen the number of his European officers, and has already reduced their compensation, in all departments except that of the Navy.

The inhabitants of Syria continue to suffer from the oppression and exactions of Ibrahim Pacha. He is laboring to introduce among them the same system of civil and military government which prevails in Egypt.

These papers contain nothing of importance from Constantinople, in addition to what has been derived from other sources.

MATRIMONIAL STATISTICS:

We republish the following authentic official document for the benefit of all, warning gentlemen, and the consolation of all single ladies. We cannot learn the state of things in London, has altered much for the better since the date of this document.

State of Marriages in London in 1813.

Runaway wives,	1,132
Runaway husbands,	2,348
Married persons legally divorced,	4,175
Living in open warfare,	17,345
Living in private misunderstanding,	18,279
Mutually indifferent,	55,240
Regarded as happy,	2,175
Nearly happy,	127
Perfectly happy,	13
Total,	96,623

MARRIAGES.

In Belgrade, Mr. Willard R. Page to Miss Eliza Austin.

In Bloomfield, Isaac Fletcher, Esq. of Sidney, to Miss Betsey S. Dinsmore, of B.

In Rumford, David Knapp, Esq. to Miss Clarissa Glines.

In China, Mr. John Estes to Miss Elizabeth L. Kennedy.

DEATHS.

In Parkman, on the 16th ult. Miss Phebe Larabee, aged 19 years.

In Wiscasset, Helen Olcott, daughter of Nathaniel Coffin, Esq. aged 13.

In Hallowell, Mrs. Mary Hilton, aged 63—and a child of Leander Lothrop.

In Belfast, on the 30th ult. Joseph Gould, Esq. of Lincolnville, aged 63.—Mr. G. was attending Court as Jurymen from Lincolnville—was attacked with the Bilious cholera of which he died after enduring the most severe pain for 25 hours.

In Bowdoinham, Mr. Joseph Sedgley, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 78.

In Springfield, (La.) Nov. 16th. Col. George T. Hearsey, formerly of Augusta, aged about 40.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, Dec. 2.
(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.)

Unavoidable circumstances prevented us from giving the definite number of Cattle to day; we shall give the best information we could obtain in the afternoon; 2240 Beef Cattle, 200 Stores, 1500 Sheep, and 1550 Swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—The quality of the Cattle at market to day was not so good as they were last week, nor hardly so high prices obtained. We quote prime at \$5 a 5 50; good at 4 50 a 4 75.

Barrelling Cattle.—Former prices were not supported; the barrellers hang back, an indication that they are nearly supplied; we quote Moss 4 a 4 12; No. 1, 3 51 a 3 58; No. 2, 3 12 a 3 25.

Sheep.—Sales were a little better; we noticed lots as follows: one ordinary at \$1 50, one at 1 75, 1 87, 2, 2 17, 2 21, 2 25 and 2 50.

Swine.—Sales were quick, but somewhat reduced: several lots were taken at 4 5-8 for Sows and 5 5-8 for Barrows; one lot of 250 at 4 1-2 for Sows and 5 1-2 for Barrows; one lot of selected Barrows at 5 1-2. At retail, 5 a 6 for Sows, and 6 a 7c for Barrows, according to size and quality.

NOTICE.—The Committee on Corn and Grain for the Ken. Co. Ag. Society will meet at Masonic Hall the last Saturday in December at 9 o'clock A. M. Those persons who have entered for the Society's premium are requested to attend to give in statements respecting their crops, &c.

Per order,

E. BAILEY, Chairman.

Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Tuesday of November, A. D. 1833.

THOMAS C. WOOD, Administrator of the Estate of **ANDREW WOOD**, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased, and also his account as creditor against the Estate of said deceased for allowance.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Tuesday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. **H. W. FULLER, Judge.**
A true copy. Attest: **E. T. BRIDGE, Register.**

DOCT. HORATIO G. ALLEN

OFFERS his professional services to the inhabitants of Winthrop and vicinity.

OFFICE at the Winthrop Hotel.

REFERENCE to Isaac Snell, M. D. Augusta.

Dr. A. will attend to all operations upon the Teeth and Gums. Scaling, removing Gangrene of the teeth and filling the cavities, whereby they may be rendered free from pain and more durable.

Oct. 26. tL

MR. LORD'S ADDRESS.

Subscribers can have them by calling at this office.—Also a few copies for sale.

Dec. 1833.



TO THE AFFLICTED.

D. STANLEY

OFFERS FOR SALE

THE DULCIFIED VEGETABLE COMPOUND & DEOBSTRUENT PILLS,

A SAFE and efficient medicine for all those laboring under diseases of the Lungs, such as Coughs, Catarrhs, Croup, Asthma, inflammations of the mucus membranes of the throat and organs of the chest. This medicine has been singularly powerful in cases of bleeding from the Lungs, and as a preventive of Consumption. It is purely a vegetable composition, principally of native plants, and acts as a gentle stimulant of the digestive organs and as a corrector of the impurity of the blood and fluids necessary to good and perfect health. Hence it has been found exceedingly valuable in cases of general debility; also in Liver complaints, such as Jaundice, Rheumatism, as well as in the disorders peculiar to females. It is prepared and put up in the nicest manner by the inventor, **E. HOLMES, M.D.** who was first led to its use by ascertaining its efficacy upon himself in cough, spitting blood and pain in the chest, and it has since been administered to hundreds with unparalleled success.

Each bottle is accompanied by a box of pills enclosed in a pamphlet giving directions for its use—also certificates as to efficacy, &c. **Price \$1.50.**

Apply to **DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop, Maine**, Sole General Agent for the United States, to whom all orders must be sent (Post Paid). Also to the following gentlemen, who are appointed Agents.

Wayne, H. W. Owen; Augusta, John Means; Hallowell, Lincoln & Day; Gardiner, S. O. Broadstreet & Co.; Richmond, Wilson & Whitmore; Bowdoinham, Syme Gardner; Topsham, John Tibbitts; Brunswick, John S. Cushing; Bath, Caleb Leavitt; Lisbon, Paul C. Tibbitts; Lewiston, Nathan Reynolds; Garland, Charles Reynolds; Danville, G. D. Dickerson; Greene, A. Cary; Leeds, Solomon Lothrop; Dixfield, J. B. Marrow.

NEW AGENTS.

Readfield, Jero. Page; Belgrade, Wm. Wyman; Vassalboro', J. Southwick & Co.; Fairfield, J. Elden; Anson, Benj. Stewart; Winslow, S. & J. Eaton; Solon, Jacob Lovell, Jr.; Milburn, D. C. Weston & Co.; Canaan, S. & L. Barrett & Co.; Waterville, J. M. Moor & Co.; Cornville, Joshua Fogg; Norridgewock, Amasa Manley; Madison, Hale & Spaulding; Clinton, J. & S. Lunt.

Winthrop, Nov. 16, 1833.

FOR SALE,

WHITE Mulberry Seed by the ounce or pound; Enquire at this office. Oct. 30—tL

JOSEPH B. WEBB & Co. requests all persons indebted to them to call and settle the same with **SAMUEL WEBB** before the first day of January next.

December 2, 1833.

S. HOWARD,

AT THE VAUGHAN FARM—HALLOWELL,

WILL sell low, or let on reasonable terms, a Boar seven and a half months old, of large size and excellent proportions, which came from a full blood sow of the "Large Spotted Woburn" or Duke of Bedford's breed, from which Sow has been sold in two years, one hundred and five dollars worth of Pigs at a month old, and which is now estimated to weigh 500 lbs. The sire of the above mentioned Boar, was the first boar of the Mackey breed, so called, introduced into Maine.

Also for sale a SOW of the same litter of said boar.

December 2, 1833.

NOTICE TO BREEDERS OF SWINE.

THE subscriber will keep during the winter, for the benefit of those who may wish to procure a good breed of Hogs, a fine healthy young **BOAR** of the Bedford and Newbury white breed. His dam was considered the best exhibited at the last Cattle Show, and received the first premium by the Committee on Swine. He is a first rate animal of his kind and cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Terms 50 cents.

THOMAS SNELL.

Winthrop, Nov. 28, 1833.

POETRY.

Selected for the Maine Farmer.

HARVEST HOME.

When mellow Autumn yields
All her golden treasure,
Then those who dress the fields
Partake of harvest pleasure.
This, lads, is Harvest home;
Those who labor daily
Well know 'tis sweet to come,
And spend the evening gaily.
Then let each heart beat light,
Here's no room for sorrow,
Joy holds her court to-night,
Care may come to-morrow.

Now, labor wipes his brow,
Rest and plenty wait him;
Barn, cellar, rick and mow
Are fill'd to recreate him.
Scythe, sickle, rake and hoe,
All are now suspended,
Like trophies, in a row,
For future use intended.
Then let each heart beat light &c.

Now gay Pomona's store
Past exertions blesses;
Rich streams of nectar pour,
Sparkling from her presses.
Full goblets, streaming boards,
Crown the farmer's labors,
These real bliss afford,
When shared by jovial neighbors.
Then let each heart beat light &c.

S. WOODWORTH.

MISCELLANY.

THE TOP OF ÆTNA.

Some travellers who have recently been to the top of Ætna, have given one of the most graphic descriptions of the scene that we ever read. The same immense mountain that has been ever since the memory of man, alternately the funeral pile of the cities, and the awful beacon of the world, still throbs with internal agony, or grows in hoarse thunders through its infernal caverns. Say the travellers: "At length after somewhat more than an hour's work, the most harrassing that can be imagined, we arrived at the top just as the day began to dawn. To paint the feelings at this dizzy height requires the pen of poetic inspiration; or to describe the scene presented to mortal gaze, when thus looking down with fearful eye on the almost boundless prospect beneath! The blue expanded ocean, fields, woods, cities, rivers, mountains, and all the wonted charms of the terrestrial world, have a magic effect, when viewed by the help of the nascent light, while hard by yawned that dreadful crater of centuries untold, revolving thick sulphurous clouds of white smoke, which falling down the mountain side in terrific grandeur, at length formed one vast volume for many miles in extent across the sky. Anon the mountain growled awfully in its utmost recesses, and the earth was slightly convulsed. We now attempted to descend a short distance within the crater; the guides, timid of its horrors, did not relish the undertaking, but were induced at length and conducted by the party behind some

heaps of lava, from whence was a grand view of the awful cavern. The noise within the gulf resembled loud and continuous thunderings, and after each successive explosion, there are issued columns of white, and sometimes of black smoke. Our senses were entranced for a while, unused to such an awful display of nature, in this one of its wildest abodes. On our exit from the crater the glorious god of day was beginning to peep from behind the mountains of Calabria and the wonderous vision hitherto undefined and vague, was soon spread out distinctly to the admiring eyes. What hand could paint, what tongue express, or pen describe, the transcendently glorious scene? As he advanced in his golden path, the whole of Sicily, the coast of Italy, and the Faro of Messina, seemed gathered round the base of Ætna, while the giant shade of the mountain could be distinctly traced on the face of the island, and even over a portion of the sea. Every city, every river, in all its windings, were depicted on this mighty map of nature. To many, the most interesting part of the view is the mountain itself. The region of Ætna, first attracts the eye, marked in winter by a circle of snow, but now (July) by cinanders & black sand. In the midst, the crater rears its burning head, and the regions of intense heat and cold shake hands together. The eye soon becomes satiated with its wildness, and turns with delight on the sylvan region which with its magnificent zone of forest trees, embraces the mountain completely round. In many parts of this delightful tract are seen hills, now covered with the most luxuriant vegetation, that have been formed from eruptions of Ætna. This girdle is succeeded by another still richer, called the Regione Culta, abundant in every kind of fruit or grain that man can desire; the small rivers Semetus and Alcantara intersect these fertile fields; beyond this the whole of Sicily, with its cities, towns and villages, its corn-fields and vineyards, in almost endless perspectives, charm and delight the senses. There was a certain degree of dread, mingled with intense delight, when thus elevated above the nether world. It was impossible to forget that we were standing on the bank of that horrid gulf, out of which had issued a thousand lavas, spreading desolation and death in their pestiferous course, changing the whole face of the country, and burying towns and villages beneath them.

J. DEALY—TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Winthrop and its vicinity that he has recently taken the room formerly occupied as a Printing office, where he intends carrying on the above business. All work entrusted to his care will be done in the neatest manner. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
December 6, 1833.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the Maine Farmer has been removed to UNION HALL.

WINTHROP BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

JOSEPHUS STEVENS would inform his friends and customers that he has received his winter Stock of **BOOTS & SHOES**, consisting of Gentlemen's thick and thin Boots and Shoes, Ladies Gaiter Boots, " Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes, " Kid and Morocco Slippers, " India Rubber Over Shoes, lined and bound, " Plain Rubber Shoes, Gentlemen's Rubber Over Shoes, Children's Shoes of all sorts and sizes. All of which he will sell as low as can be bought elsewhere. N. B. Will be kept constantly on hand Shoe Nails, Thread, Pegs, Binding, Lining, &c. J. S. tenders his grateful thanks for past favors, and hopes, by strict attention to his business, to have a continuance. All measures for work will be strictly attended to. Winthrop, Nov. 29th, 1833.

NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern—Notice is hereby given, that the book accounts and demands of Henry W. Owen, are lodged in the office of the subscriber for collection. Those indebted are requested to call and settle the same without delay, and thereby save cost.
Nov. 4, 1833. SETH MAY.

MAINE DAILY JOURNAL.

LUTHER SEVERANCE will continue the publication of the MAINE DAILY JOURNAL during the ensuing session of the Legislature. The Journal when bound makes a very pretty volume, and is convenient for preservation and future reference as well as present reading, giving a full and tolerably accurate account of the legislative proceedings of the year, with other current matter, all for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR. It ought to be in the possession of every politician.

The publication of the Daily Journal, with the debates in both houses of the Legislature, involves considerable expense and much labor, which can only be remunerated by a handsome list of subscribers. To obtain these the publisher relies on the friendly influence of those who have been his readers heretofore, not only political friends, but all who wish for a faithful and impartial report of legislative proceedings.

Subscriptions for the above received at the Maine Farmer office.

THE AGE-DAILY.

THE subscribers propose to resume the publication of the DAILY AGE, during the next session of the Legislature. It will be printed, as heretofore, on the half of a large sheet, in the usual form, at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR for the session.

Any person procuring six subscribers, and remitting the amount of their subscription, shall be entitled to a copy of the paper.

Containing an early and correct account of the proceedings of the Legislature, and impartial sketches of the more important and exciting debates, it will be read with present interest, and form a convenient and valuable volume for future reference. Political matter of interest and notices of passing events will aid in giving it the variety usually sought for in the columns of a newspaper.

The publication is laborious and expensive, and cannot be sustained without a large number of subscribers. We rely upon the liberality and exertions of our Friends, to render the burden as light as possible.

I. BERRY & CO.

Subscriptions for the above received at this office.

THE MAINE FARMER

IS ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING. TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum if paid in advance. \$2.50 if payment is delayed beyond the year. No subscriptions are received for a less term than one year. No paper will be discontinued at any time, without payment of all arrearages and for the volume which shall then have been commenced, unless at the pleasure of the publishers. DIRECTION OF LETTERS. All communications for publication must be directed to the Editor. All money sent or letters on business must be directed, post paid, to Wm. NORRIS & Co.